

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-46: (canceled).

Claim 47 (currently amended): A method for inducing death in cancer cells ~~that express an apoptosis mediating receptor~~, the method comprising:

introducing transducing an adenoviral vector encoding a[[n]] ~~apoptosis-signaling Fas~~ ligand into cancer cells that express a[[n]] ~~apoptosis-mediating Fas~~ receptor, said adenoviral vector comprising a tissue specific-promoter and an inducible promoter or an inducible promoter to control expression of the Fas ligand, wherein expression of the ~~apoptosis-signaling Fas~~ ligand in the cancer cells induces apoptosis through specific binding with the Fas receptor expressed therein ~~of the apoptosis-signaling ligand to the apoptosis-mediating receptor~~.

Claims 48-57: (canceled).

Claim 58 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein the cancer cells are contained in a solid tumor.

Claim 59 (previously presented): The method of claim 58, wherein the solid tumor is selected from the group consisting of breast,

prostate, brain, bladder, pancreas, rectum, parathyroid, throid, adrenal, head and neck, colon, stomach, bronchi and kidney tumors.

Claim 60: (canceled).

Claim 61 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein introducing the adenoviral vector is performed by direct injection of the adenoviral vector among cancer cells.

Claims 62-66: (canceled)

Claim 67 (currently amended): The method of claim 47 ~~[[66]]~~, wherein the tissue-specific promoter is selected from the group consisting of a prostate-specific promoter, a breast-specific promoter, a pancreas-specific promoter, a colon-specific promoter, a brain-specific promoter, a kidney-specific promoter, a bladder-specific promoter, a lung-specific promoter, a liver-specific promoter, a thyroid-specific promoter, a stomach-specific promoter, an ovary-specific promoter, and a cervix-specific promoter.

Claim 68 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein the cancer cells are prostate cancer cells and the expression of the apoptosis signaling ligand is controlled by a prostate-specific promoter in the adenoviral vector.

Claim 69 (previously presented): The method of claim 68, wherein the prostate-specific promoter is selected from the group consisting of PSA, Δ PSA, ARR2PB promoter, and PB promoters.

Claim 70: (canceled).

Claim 71 (currently amended): The method of claim 47 ~~[[70]]~~, wherein the inducible promoter is a promoter inducible by tetracycline or doxycycline.

Claim 72 (currently amended): The method of claim 47 ~~[[70]]~~, wherein the inducible promoter is a promoter inducible by steroid.

Claim 73 (previously presented): The method of claim 72, wherein the steroid is selected from the group consisting of glucocorticoid, estrogen, androgen, and progesterone.

Claims 74-114: (canceled).

Claim 115 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein the adenoviral vector further comprises a polynucleotide sequence encoding a reporter protein.

Claim 116 (previously presented): The method of claim 115, wherein the reporter protein and the apoptosis-signaling ligand are encoded as a fusion protein.

Claim 117 (previously presented): The method of claim 116, wherein the reporter protein is a green fluorescent protein.

Claim 118 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein the adenoviral vector is Ad_{TET}.

Claim 119 (previously presented): The method of claim 47, wherein the adenoviral vector is Ad/FasL-GFP_{TET}.